# Nippon Times

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## Immediate Halt To War In China Is Asked by Reds

### AP Says Communists Ready To Make Concessions for Permanent Peace

AP reported that the Chinese Communists had asked for an immediate halt to all hostilities, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

AP said that not only were the Communists ready to stop fighting but they were prepared to make concessions for permanent peace.

In this connection, a Chinese Communist spokesman on Friday asserted that his party would put officially into writing its proposal for an immediate unconditional armistice in China's internal war with both sides frozen in their present position.

Earlier, General Chou En-lai, the Communist representative in Chungking, said that his party would try to end all fighting before the meeting of the forthcoming Political Consultative Committee, according to a New Delhi broadcast. General Chou is also reported to have asked for an interview with General Marshall, United States Ambassador to China.

General Marshall, who arrived in Shanghai on Thursday was due to fly to Nanking on Friday for his first interview with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

**Red Attack Frustrated**

Communists troops, with their attack on the walled city of Chungyangu, Shansi, frustrated, are retreating toward the Pengchihsui area, according to a Chungking broadcast.

On December the 18, under a terrific barrage of artillery fire, they made a savage charge on the northern section of the city, but were repulsed. Later in the day, they brought up all their reserved units for a renewed attack, but the attack, ended in a virtual debacle.

Although the Communists new Fourth Army has withdrawn to the north of the Yangtze River, it has actually intensified its underground activities at various points south of the Yangtze.

Many Communist have secretary come to Changhsin in western Chekiang, for the purpose of investigating a general strike there and finally to occupy the Changhsin coal mines.

Meanwhile it is apparent that the Communists have planned to harass both land and river communications south of the Yangtze River.

Over one thousand Communist troops are now concentrated in Tungyaochen, about 10 li southeast of Peiping.

Meanwhile, five Communist brigades are believed to be preparing an attack on Tangshan, the rich coal producing area in North China.

The Communist forces of the 40th Regiment, consisting of 600 men, are tearing up the rail lines of the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the Wangtu area. Wangtu is a railway junction.

## NEW POLITICAL BODY SET

### Ex-Tohokai Members to Form Japan Common Peoples' Party

The Nippon Helminto or the Japan Common People Party will be formed shortly by former members of the Tohokai.

The Tohokai, it is recalled, was headed by Seigo Nakano who killed himself during the war in opposition to Tojo's war policy. The group itself, however, was known as Rightist, and was not disbanded until the end of the war.

According to an announcement made Thursday, by promoters of the party, the new group will stress people's freedom and rights. Officials and head of the party will be selected from among "fresh and able young men."

The party will take part in the election campaign and already 31 candidates have been picked. Among them are two present and one former members of the House of Representatives.

## Wants Palestine Opened

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Over-riding President Truman's wishes, the House Affairs committee unanimously approved the resolution urging the United States to use its "good offices" to open Palestine as a Jewish homeland. The House action is expected before the week end. The Senate overwhelmingly approved the identical resolution yesterday despite the expressed wish of Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes that action be delayed until the Anglo-American Palestine Commission makes its reports.

## 'Let's Be Good Friends' Is Xmas Message To All American Boys by Crown Prince

By Morrie Landsberg

TOKYO, (AP) December 20.—The Crown Prince of Japan is a chubby long-legged, apparently normal boy of 12 who likes birds, model construction sets, Mickey Mouse, poetry and who recently infuired "What is democracy?"

Altogether, Crown Prince Akihito Tsugunomiya—potential ruler of 70,000,000—impressed me as being a practical minded young fellow in an interview today at his big, formal Akasaka Palace, which is his lavish home.

I was allowed to watch the first son of Emperor Hirohito play in the garden of the palace with fellow students of the Peers School and then submit written questions. "He might get flustered talking to a stranger said old Baron Shigeto Hozumi, his grand chamberlain.

"If you were an American boy," I asked "what would you ask Santa Claus to bring you for Christmas?"

The Crown Prince's reply was "some Cochin hens."

It seems that the robust, black-haired Crown Prince is very fond of birds. On his morning walks before breakfast he looks in on his private chicken house to see if the Leghorns laid any eggs. The trouble is Leghorns aren't good producers, The Crown Prince thinks Cochins would do better.

Then there were a pair of swans that the Crown Prince regarded as his special pets. One of them died. He insisted on taking the other one with him to Nikko where he lived and attended the Peers School during the latter part of the war. He raised rabbits there, too.

At Nikko the students had a

(Continued on Page 2)

## British Paratroops Land Near Batavia

### Ghurka Troops Moving North From Bandoeng Capture Indonesian Fortress

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 21.—British paratroopers on Java dropped into the Tanan Tinghi area near Batavia to clear out Indonesian snipers, and British Headquarters said Ghurka troops moving north from Bandoeng had captured an Indonesian fortress and taken large stores of arms.

The Dutch News agency Aneta said that Indonesians from Java landed on Dutch Borneo and on Billiton Island in Japanese boats and were using Japanese arms.

**Advance East of Bandoeng**

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 21.—British forces have advanced to the east of Bandoeng after nine RAF planes blasted roadblocks, and Nationalists strongpoints along the line of march.

A British press release said fighting continued to the south of Semarang and one officer and one Indian were killed.

Aneta news agency said from Singapore today that several thousand Dutch marines trained in the United States arrived off the Malayan coast.

**Occupy Area Near Batavia**

A communique issued from the allied headquarters in Batavia says that Dutch troops have occupied an area near Batavia and have also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

According to the Netherlands news agency the whole of the Fifth Paratroop Brigade of the British Sixth Air-borne Division is now in Batavia.

At Bandoeng, south of Batavia, Indonesian extremists have been firing machine guns at Allied troops from behind road blocks. No casualties have been reported so far. There are at the present three Allied battalions in the Bandoeng area.

Skipping by Indonesians still continues at Buitenzorg.

In the port of Semarang the situation is still uneasy with the Indonesians concentrating east of the dock. The emergency water supply here has been brought into use as the main supply has been cut.

**Fly to Batavia**

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 21.—British Lieutenant General Sir Miles Dempsey and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park made a flying visit to Batavia today as the British campaigned against Indonesians east of Bandoeng.

They are Southeast Asia ground and air chiefs respectively. Aneta news agency speculated that they discussed Singapore decisions with Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison.

## Jews Start Strike

Kyodo-AP

BERLIN, December 17.—Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's headquarters said in a statement today that Jews in several displaced persons' camps have started strikes in protest against the British policies in Palestine, but denied stories that British troops has clubbed Jews.

## Gauss Given Bank Post

Clarence Gauss, former U.S. Ambassador to China, and now a secretary for the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, has been nominated by President Truman as a member of the board of direction of the Export-Import Bank, according to a Washington broadcast on Monday. Gauss' nomination now goes to the Senate for confirmation.

## Gen. Patton Succumbs; Burial Set in Europe

### U.S. Tank Expert Dies From Blood Clot; MacArthur Pays Respects

Kyodo-AP

HEIDELBERG, December 21.—General George S. Patton, America's great master of tank warfare, today died peacefully in his sleep of blood clot which developed gangrene in the lungs and weakened his warrior heart.

Mrs. Patton, who was at his bedside, decided the general would be buried in Europe along the route his Third Army drove to victory. The burial place will probably be somewhere in France.

The acid-tongued general died at 5:50 p.m., 12 days after his neck was broken in a hunting trip accident. Flags were ordered half-staff across the American occupied zone of Germany.

General Joseph McNarney, United States commander in Europe, said, "He went down fighting." Patton's own version was, "this is a hell of a way to die."

**MacArthur Mourns Death**

General Douglas MacArthur on Saturday issued the following statement on the death of General George Patton:

"The death of General Patton under such poignant circumstances fills me with deepest regret. He was a gallant and romantic soldier of unquestioned greatness. All army forces in the Pacific will mourn him."

## GREEKS APPROACH 'BIG 3'

### Leftists Demand New Government With EAM Participation

U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov received two notes, one from the Central Committee of the Greek left Wing movement, the EAM, demanding a new Greek Government with full EAM participation, and the other from the secretary of the World Trade Union Federation urging a break with the Spanish regime, according to a Moscow broadcast on Friday.

It was also revealed that Byrnes and Bevin have been given translations of events published in Moscow newspapers on Friday that Turkey should restore to Russia both parts of the Republic of Georgia which lies on the Turkish side of the border.

A New York broadcast said that both the U.S. Senate and Congress insisted that Byrnes should ask Russia to agree to reveal all scientific secret and the conditions for including the Soviet Union in the control of atomic energy.

## Hurley's Charges 'Unfounded'

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has closed the meeting regarding the charges made against the State Department by Major Patrick Hurley, the former American Ambassador to China. "The charges are unfounded," the Committee says, according to a Moscow broadcast.

## Bohol Heads Back Osmena

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 17.—President Sergio Osmena emerged with flying colors from the political moves preliminary to the April 4 elections when 30 municipal mayors of Bohol Province unanimously voted to renominate him for president.

## Starvation Claim Voiced in Nippon Denied by SCAP

### Colonel Sams Says Japanese Will Have More Food Than People in Europe

Japanese Government officials were accused of falsely representing the national food situation in an effort to prevail on the United States to furnish food, in a statement made on Friday by Colonel Crawford F. Sams, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP.

Colonel Sams said that while the Japanese food situation will be tight this winter, danger of starvation in Japan does not exist. He added that the Japanese will have relatively more food this winter than the peoples of the defeated nations of Europe.

Careful vigilance is being maintained over Japanese disease rates and other factors that reveal the extent of malnutrition among the population, and there have been no indications thus far that the people are anywhere near starvation, Colonel Sams declared.

**Hospitals Not Crowded**

"While there have been a number of cases of malnutrition reported, the hospitals are certainly not crowded with such patients," he stated. "The few deaths that have been reported from undernourishment have been mostly among the indigens and transient classes. We are checking all cases of deaths reported due to malnutrition to determine whether this was really the cause.

He added: "Some Japanese complain of the lack of rice, the national staple food. The all-rice diet with its lack of vitamins has always been responsible for the typical case of malnutrition, resulting in beri-beri, mal-occlusion (buck teeth), poor eyesight and legs bowed by rickets in infancy. This shortage has caused them to vary their rice diet with vegetables and other rice substitutes, which actually provides them with better nutrition.

"Japanese sources estimate their own food production will furnish 1,375 calories and 41 grams of protein per capita per day during the next calendar year. SCAP price rationing figures indicate enough food is now on hand to furnish well over 1,500 calories per capita per day until April or May.

"Even in 1942, with Japan profiting from its stolen empire, the per capital food allowance was only 1,872 calories and 49 grams of protein. The German population will have to get along this winter on a per capital allowance of 1,550 calories.

**Plans Fair Distribution**

"The main problem in Japan is mal-distribution. We propose to see that the Japanese correct this to assure that the 'little man' gets his fair share of available food, otherwise the people with money will get it all. There is some possibility of food shortages in the urban areas, but the movement of Japanese from rural to urban areas should be restricted. The Supreme Commander's directive of December 13 orders the Japanese to care for all unemployed and needy, without discrimination.

"Japan has never been able to produce enough to feed its population properly. The Zaibatsu monopoly on fertilizer, the absentee landowner system, lack of farm machinery and other factors always retarded Japanese food production."

"Allied bombings of Japan," he continued, caused very little change in the food situation, destroying only six-tenths of one per cent of the total. The Government is now carrying out a production increase program designed to overcome the crop destruction of a September typhoon."

"To insure against any use of Japanese food supplies by occupation troops, Supreme Headquarters has placed all public restaurants off limits to Allied troops and has forbidden army units to acquire food from any native sources. "Since food requirements of Orientals are at least 20 per cent less than for Occidentals, it is obvious that a great many Europeans will be in a far worse condition this winter than the average Japanese."

## John Amery Hanged

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 19.—John Amery, 33-year-old member of a prominent British family, was hanged today for broadcasting enemy propaganda from Europe during the war. He was led from a cell next to William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, who is awaiting death on the same charge, Amery went to the gallows at 9 a.m. GMT under lowering skies after a night of cold rain.

## Decision Set to Impose Taxes on Property Of Emperor, Members of Imperial Family

His Majesty the Emperor and members of the Imperial Family henceforth will have to pay taxes as a result of a decision taken by the Government, the Mainichi Shimbun reported on Saturday morning.

According to the paper, the decision was taken in connection with the projected institution of wartime profit and property levy taxes. At a conference between Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, and officials of the Finance Ministry on Friday, an agreement was reached to impose these taxes on the Imperial property by effecting a revision of the existing Imperial Property Ordinance, the Mainichi revealed.

The report added that the Government plans to seek the understanding of the Supreme Allied Headquarters on the matter.

Hitherto, the Emperor and members of the Imperial Family have been exempt from most taxes, including income and property taxes as well as from import duties and other indirect taxes.

In addition to the wartime profit and property levy taxes, the journal further said, indications are that the Government will have to take quick action on the issue of the status of the Emperor and members of the Imperial Family as tax-payers, in view of the possibility that current developments concerning the Imperial Property are likely to lead to a situation in which His Imperial Majesty may be served notice by a taxation office to pay income and other taxes just as an ordinary taxpayer.

## Siam Set to Accept British Peace Terms

### Conclusion Expected Around Christmas; McNeil Bares Policy in Commons

The Siamese Government will sign the Anglo-Siamese agreement in the near future and it has instructed its representative at the Anglo-Siamese talks to accept the British terms, a Saigon broadcast said Friday.

Meanwhile in London, Mr. McNeil, the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs outlined in the House of Commons Thursday night the British policy toward Siam. He said that the policy toward Siam is based on the desire to renew as soon as possible the friendly and cordial relations which existed between the two countries before the war, a New Delhi broadcast said.

He emphasized Britain's desire to see Siam resume her place as a sovereign, independent and prosperous country.

He declared that the British Government was entitled, however, to require the Siamese Government to take measures of restitution for the injury, loss or damage caused to British and Allied interest.

British plans to Siam, McNeil stated, included participation of the Siamese Government in internal security and economic arrangements. The terms also included that Siam should contribute her exportable surplus of rice accumulated during the Japanese occupation to assist in meeting the present scarcity which amounted to famine in many places.

Reuters said that the conclusion of peace terms and their publication may be expected on or before Christmas day.

Another correspondent said that the terms are likely to include (1) that Siam should pay for the maintenance and expenses of all Allied forces now stationed on the soil of Siam; and (2) that Siam should compensate to Britain for the damage done to British property during the Japanese occupation.

## Bank Can Print Notes

Permission for the printing of Bank of Japan notes in the present type, amounting to ¥6,831,000, during the remainder of this month, which had been requested by the Finance Ministry, was granted by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Friday.

## Iranian Minister Quits

Kyodo-USIS

TEHERAN, December 21.—The Iranian Minister of Interior has resigned as the result of the Azerbaijan revolt and his successor has ordered all provincial councils to proceed with popular elections. Military headquarters said the government garrison south of Tabriz was holding out and that the general who commanded at Tabriz has arrived in Teheran and will be court martialled on charges of high treason for surrendering to the insurgents.

## Stalin Observes Birthday

Kyodo-USIS

MOSCOW, December 21.—Marshal Josef Stalin today celebrated his 66th birthday and was also congratulated on becoming a grandfather for the first time.

## Commons Pass Bank Bill

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 19.—The nationalization of its own 250-year-old Bank of England won final approval in the House of Commons today by 300 to 126 veto and the measure was sent to the House of Lords. The bill transfers the financial institution to public ownership

## Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday. Fair with slight-northerly winds.

## Tsuchiya's Innocence Backed by Witnesses

### Claim Guard Not Guilty of Murder, Mistreatment of U.S. Prisoners

The defense pleading for the life of prison guard Tatsuo Tsuchiya entered its second day in Yokohama on Saturday morning and brought in three more witnesses to support the contention of the defendant that he was innocent of murder and mistreatment of American prisoners.

The defendant on the previous day was found not guilty on two of the eight counts against him, but the commission ordered that the trial continue on the remaining six counts which included the killing of Pfc. Robert Teas.

Marumi Kawate, a guard at the Mitsushima camp, under cross-examination by the defense counsel said that not once did he see the defendant strike a prisoner. The former guard and a war criminal suspect himself asserted that Tsuchiya was always "patient and fair" in his treatment of Americans and other prisoners.

The Japanese army custom of slapping its men became part of the defense when Yokichi Nishino, one-armed guard, testified that he had seen the defendant slap a prisoner with open palm, but that this was the "customary Japanese army way" of punishing its men for committing errors.

The defense cited a section of international rules on the treatment of prisoners of war allowing punishment of prisoners by a punishment equivalent to that used by the captor of armed forces.

**Cites Slapping Cases**

Kiyoki Matsuzoki, also a former Mitsushima guard, was questioned in Japanese by defense civilian attorney Jiko Watanabe. The witness said there were cases of slapping but he did not recall Pfc. Robert Teas. He testified that Tsuchiya was "very diligent." Tsuchiya, he said, had lost his left eye by a grenade while a soldier in China and that he has several fragments still in his body.

Matsuzoki disclosed that relatively many deaths occurred in the camp between January and March of 1943, but claimed that the prisoners were loaded aboard crowded ships and were consequently sick before they arrived.

The proceedings of the trial are dragging due to the necessity of translations and the trial itself has lost much of its color with fewer spectators now attending.

Tsuchiya still faces charges that he participated in the fatal beating of Pfc. Teas. Additional counts charge him with causing British and American prisoners to form two ranks and slap each other until ordered to stop, and with a series of atrocities against American prisoners of war.

The military commission on Friday ruled that the prosecution failed to introduce sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case that Tsuchiya had withheld and misappropriated Red Cross supplies or that he had participated in the beating of Major Allan Cory, American prisoner of war.

## British Admiral Here Today

Rear Admiral E. R. Archer will arrive in Tokyo, today to assume Command of Task Force 57, the British naval support group in Japanese waters under the operational command of the Commander of the United States Fifth Fleet. Admiral Archer will sail into Tokyo bay on H.M.S. "Tyne".

## Ratify Bretton Woods Pact

The British and Belgian Governments have ratified the Bretton Woods agreement, according to a London broadcast on Friday.

## Fair Trials Set For War Felons, Keenan Declares

### Will Follow Nurenberg Pattern; Will Not Be Held in Spirit of Vengeance

Declaring that fairness above all is the object in the prosecution of war criminals under his section, Joseph B. Keenan, Chief International War Crimes Prosecutor for SCAP, on Saturday emphasized that the trials however will not be "soft."

He stressed repeatedly throughout his interview with Japanese press representatives that the trials will follow international law and laws that prevail among all civilized nations. The main purpose of the trials, he said, was to prevent future recurrences—not in the spirit of vengeance.

In the interview which was called to acquaint the Japanese press with the significance of "War Crimes Prosecution," Keenan pointed out that it was the job of the press to convey faithfully to the people the correct information of the trials.

At the outset of his interview, he explained that he is responsible for the prosecution of major individuals who planned and prepared a war of aggression. "This is a job that has to be done or there will be disastrous consequences," he said.

It was previously explained by Colonel A. C. Carpenter, of the Legal Department of the General Headquarters, that war crimes are divided into three different categories. Those in 1-A are those who engaged in prepartion and execution of a war of aggression (handled by Keenan). Category 1-B includes those who violated the Articles of War, and 1-C include the actual perpetrators of the atrocities. Carpenter is responsible for the prosecution of those war criminals falling under 1-B and 1-C. Those who will be called to face his trials will include men such as commanders who caused troops under him to commit murder, rape, arson, atrocities, and mistreatment of prisoners of war.

Stressing the importance of his task, Keenan, charged with prosecuting international crimes, expressed the belief that the trials will be of great advantage also to the Japanese people who were forced to suffer the consequences of their leaders.

He said he had just returned from a visit to Hiroshima, the impressions of which he said was an "impressive one." He strongly pointed out that it was the "plain and unvarnished truth" of the result of the action planned and instituted by the leaders of Japan. "They brought it about; they insisted upon it; they were impatient for it," he stated.

Continuing, he declared, "No nation should know better than Japan the necessity of a 'government of reason' instead of a 'government of force.'" Pointing out that the science of warfare has reached the stage where atom bombs can be applied, he declared it is "almost criminal" not to hold the forthcoming trials.

He answered in the affirmative to the question whether other Allied Powers will participate in the trials. He said that invitations have been sent out to them not only to participate, but also in the capacity of judges. The rule of procedure, he said, will follow the same pattern applied in the Nuremburg trials in Germany. The verdict will be arrived at by the judges of the court and without consultation with other Allied countries. The majority ruling should be the fairest, he said.

As to the verdicts, he explained that the punishment will fit the gravity of the offense. He reemphasized the object to deal with the defendants fairly and said "we consider it more harmful to our nation than Japan if the proceedings are not conducted with fairness."

Keenan added that even apprehended men held in custody may not be convicted guilty. They are now under a screening process, he said, and as oon as some of them are proven innocent they will be relieved of the charges and not face trial.

He emphasized that the trials are to be "distinctly international" and that he represents those that General MacArthur represents.

**Denies Tighe's Remarks**

When queried regarding a statement attributed to Larry Tighe of the American Broadcasting Company that an Australian troopship bound for Japan had been stopped because of Russian objection, a spokesman for General MacArthur's Headquarters said on Friday: "The statement attributed to Mr. Tighe that Australian troops bound for Japan had been stopped because of Russian objections is an unmitigated falsehood."

# Directives Remove Bars to Democracy

## Framework Furnished for New Form of Govt. to Be Set Up by Peoples

In furtherance of the policy of achieving the objectives of the occupation forces and to aid the Japanese people in securing, "The ultimate form of government of Japan established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people," "in accordance with the Potsdam Declarations" the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has issued directives to remove all of the bars that otherwise directly or indirectly could unfavorably influence the Japanese people.

With the issuance of the directive on the Shinto religion, it may be said that final impetus has been given to the form the new government shall take. Further directives most probably will be limited to those necessary to secure full understanding and compliance with the basic promises already set forth. The directives issued effect the removal of those restrictive laws and regulations which study has revealed have been the major means by which control and direction of the Japanese people had been formed into an aggressor nation.

From now on the problem is largely one for the assimilation of the Japanese people and their chosen officials. They must digest the organic changes in their government structure as it has been ordered and make them effective in the framework of their new government. All of the skeleton, all the framework and form have been furnished.

Education and guidance must be the main part of the program from here on because a people who have lived their lives by the light of the sword need help and leadership to adjust themselves to freedom. The changes as directed are expected to be assimilated rapidly because it has been shown that the average Japanese is very anxious to be out from under the yoke of militarism. The main obstacle Japan is going to have to overcome in establishing a sound acceptable state is the lack of sufficient qualified leaders. A lack of leaders is the main obstacle to the full impact of occupation. Liberal leaders and educators have never been allowed to grow or live in the nation.

The War Criminal suspects that have been placed in custody constituted the directing geneii that formerly guided, shaped and provided the leadership to run the government. These feudalists brought up through all the training classes of the Samauri, the Black Dragon Society and the various code trainings made Japan an aggressor nation. Their removal cleaned the top of the government. We now must provide the leadership to cultivate new leaders and direct the education and guidance of suitable substitutes.

Competing political parties are now springing up all over the nation and present many projects to reform the country. The one that is to be successful obviously will be the one which sponsors the greatest implementation to give effect to the laws and constitutional changes that will give the Japanese people the type of government set forth in the Potsdam agreement and as contemplated by General Douglas MacArthur in the framing of his directives.

## RADIO PROGRAM

**Sunday, December 23**

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**

**Tokyo Key Station WVTR**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0720—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—GI Jive; 0815—Across The Board; 0830—Music For Sunday; 0900—One Hour With You; 1000—Magic Carpet; 1015—Lydia Shapiro; 1030—John Charles Thomas; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—American Album; 1200—Guy Lombardo; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Sunday Serenade; 1300—Cleveland Symphony; 1400—Family Hour; 1430—GI Journal; 1500—Showtime; 1530—Music We Love; 1600—97th DIVISION; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—James Melton; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Wings Over Jordan; 1830—Jerry Wayne; 1900—THE MESSIAH; 2000—CROSSVIEWS OF SPORTSNEWS; 2015—Serenade For Strings; 2030—Hour Of Charm; 2100—Essays In Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—Make Believe Ballroom; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studi[illegible])

**RADIO TOKYO, JOAK**

**National (870 Kcs)**

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—Music; 0700—News; Weather; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 0800—X'mas Sunday Prayer; 0850—Weather; 0900—Juvenile Choir; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Listeners' Opinions; 1230—Concert; 1300—Program for miners; 1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Shamisen; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; 1900—News; 1930—Story telling; 2000—Now It Can Be Told; Radio Tokyo Theatrical Group; 2030—New Pacific Band; 2130—News; Music.

**Local (1280 kcs.)**

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 0700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Talk; 1900—Chamber Music; 2030—Koto and Shakuhachi.

# Toho Theater, Hibiya Hall, Kokugikan Amphitheater Are Taken Over by Allies

**EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, December 21.—The Eighth Army has taken over the Toho Theater in Tokyo, one of Japan's largest and most modern entertainment centers, for use as a GI movie and stage house, Colonel Philip Wilson, Special Service Officer, announced today. The 2,730-seat theater will be opened sometimes in January according to present plans and willl present a daily program of motion pictures for all Allied military personnel.**

**All use of the auditorium of the Hibiya Public Hall will be controlled by the Headquarters Commandant of GHQ, effective December 23, in order that maximum use may be made of it, according to a SCAP memorandum to the Japanese Government on Friday. On the same day, SCAP also directed the Japanese Government that the premises of the Kokugikan Amphitheater at Ryogoku, the center of the Japanese wrestling match, be vacated by December 26 to permit its use by the U.S. 8th Army. The Japanese public will, however, be permitted part time use of the auditorium.**

# 'Lets Be Friends' Is Xmas Message

(Continued from Page 1)

lakeside playground. Baron Hozumi said the Crown Prince used to retrieve radish and other plants floated in lake and have them planted in the at the summer palace.

"He took pity on plants," said the baron.

The Crown Prince, who will be 12 on December 23, and his 10-year-old brother Masahito Yoshinomiya live part from the Imperial Family in the massive old palace where the emperor used to receive foreign visitors. It is located across the street from the moat of the Imperial Palace. The new site of the Peers School is conveniently adjacent.

The Crown Prince and his brother spend Sundays with their parents and four sisters. First, however, he sits down with his grand chamberlain for a weekly discussion of world affairs and the situation in Japan.

"His Imperial Highness is very interested in America," said Baron Hozumi, who looks after the boy protectively and with evident fondness.

In one of these sessions a few weeks ago the Crown Prince suddenly asked "What is democracy?" Hozumi declared he described it as "governing people according to their own wishes and for the happiness of all people." The baron stated the Crown Prince seemed to like the idea. What he thinks of the occupation and possible abdication of his father was not discussed.

The Crown Prince told me he preferred an American model set above all his toys and that his favorite game was "kickball" which is baseball with kicking substituted for batting a hard rubber ball.

He has not started a study of English yet but his first three choices among translated English books he has read are "Robinson Crusoe," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Peter Pan." He also has read Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper," "Three Musketeers" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

American movies were not shown in the palace during the war but the Crown Prince remembers an early Mickey Mouse film with great delight. American newsreels too made a definite impression on his youthful mind.

The Crown Prince follows a regulated schedule under which he is never alone except when he goes to bed. He gets up at 7 a.m., takes his walk in the garden and performs "Danish style" calisthenics. His breakfast consists of toast, milk and fried eggs.

He attends sixth grade classes at the Peers School three hours a day, studying arithmetic, reading, history, geography, writing and manual arts. Though school is dismissed at noon he carries his own lunch of rice, fish and beans "so he won't be any different from other boys."

In the afternoon he studies for an hour or two, then goes out to play. His favorite diversions are horseback riding and punting in his own garden pond. He does not ride any more because the stables were damaged in the B-29 raid which scattered fire on the edge of the Akasaka Palace.

At night he reads, plays with toys or plays a card game called "Two-Ten-Jack" with his grand chamberlain, winning a good deal of the time. He retires at 8 p.m.

As a message to American boys the Crown Prince said, "Minasan ni yoroshiku—remember me to everyone." He thought a bit then added, "nakayoku shimasho—let's be good friends."

# U.S. Seen Dropping Policy of 'Hands Off'

## China Directive Move in New Direction—Steps Against Spain, Argentina Likely

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The United States is reported to have embraced a belief that under present conditions any nations' internal affairs become a business of all nations.

Government officials say this country soon might join others in applying it on Spain and Argentina.

With the ratification of the United Nations charter, the United States accepted a principle of collective action to prevent or end international wars.

Traditionally, this country has held any nations' internal troubles strictly to its own business.

President Truman moved away from that position in a directive to General George C. Marshall, special envoy to China. The President observed that events in this century indicated that "breach of peace anywhere in the world threatens peace of the entire world." Thus, he said it is in "most vital interest of the United States and all United Nations" that the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists settle their differences promptly and peacefully. He asserted that China has "clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability and peace."

He implied American economic assistance for China would depend on the speed with which that country moves toward peace and unity.

Meanwhile, there were indications over the week end that the United States soon might declare officially that actions of France in Spain and Argentina's military regime also constitute threats to peace and thus are international business.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced this government's "unqualified adherence" to the recent Uruguayan proposal to the American republics to adopt the principle of collective intervention when anyone of their number denies its people essential right or violates international obligations.

Diplomats concede the collective intervention idea is aimed squarely at Buenos Aires' militarists.

# CIC TAKES NEW QUARTERS

## Occupies Old Headquarters of Kempei Tai at Kudan

The old headquarters of Kempei Tai, former Japanese terror police organization, taken over by the United States army shortly after General MacArthur led his occupation forces into the islands is now occupied by several units of the Counter Intelligence Corps, Brigadier General Elliott R. Thorpe, Chief Counter Intelligence Officer for SCAP, announced December 19, reported PRO. The main officers of CIC will remain in the Dai Ichi Building.

The former headquarters of Kempei Tai has been renamed Norton Hall, in commemoration of a CIC captain who lost his life on Okinawa in an airplane accident August 13, 1945.

Located in the Kudan district of Tokyo, this light grap building contained during the war an organization whose brutality in the estimation of CIC officials here surpassed even that of Hitler's Gestapo. Possessing almost limitless powers, the Kempei Tai held at home an authority higher than that of the powerful civil police; and in combat areas and in the field it was empowered to conduct its own courts martial of military and civilian personnel, and to execute sentences.

The CIC will now use for billets, schools and offices the various facilities formerly belonging to the Kempei Tai. The detachment stationed in this building—like all other CIC detachments throughout Japan—will provide the Japanese citizen not only with protection, but with a place where he can report abuses by his countrymen, wrongs done him by his neighbors, or any injustices done to his people by Japanese Government agencies.

# TO BARE CHINA WAR FACTS

## 3rd Program of 'Now It Can Be Told' Given Today

The third program in the radio series "Now It Can Be Told," to be broadcast today, at 8 p.m. on Radio Tokyo (JOAK) will tell the Japanese people for the first time the true facts of how Japan's eight-year-long war of aggression in China was started.

The historical record of the Marco Polo Bridge incident (Loukouchiao) on July 7, 1937, which began the war in North China; of the fighting in Shanghai; and of the rape of Nanking will be presented in this third of a series of ten Sunday night radio programs which will give Japan the undistorted and uncensored story of the war in the Pacific.

So that all the Japanese people may hear this proggam, it will be rebroadcast on Monday at 12:30 p.m., Wednesday at 5:30 p.m., and Thursday at 11 a.m.

# JAPANESE SHOT TO DEATH

## Disobeyed GI Guard's Order From Storming Matsuyama Bivouac

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON SHIKOKU, December 21.—A would-be Japanese scavenger was shot by a guard of the 24th Infantry Division when a crowd of about 1,000 civilian men and women stormed a bivouac area which was being vacated near Matsuyama, it was announced today.

When a unit of the division, part of General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army, prepared to abandon an old area, great crowds of Japanese descended on the buildings to scavenge left-behind trash. Despite repeated warning from guards, and signs posting the area as off-limits to Japanese, they persisted in crowding into the buildings before American troops had left.

One guard, after firing into the ground several times with no success, fired into the unruly mob and the bullet hit a Japanese in the leg. The Japanese fled and died from loss of blood before medical aid could be administered.

24th Division officials stated Japanese civilians have been repeatedly warned against entering military areas by the United States Army and Japanese police officials, and they "will continue to protect American lives and property."

# Students in Shikoku Taking Army Training

## 24th Division Probing Area at Matsuyama Finds Military Equipment

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON SHIKOKU, December 21.—Beliefs that Japanese school children are still receiving military training have been substantiated by reports from reconnaissance patrols of Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer's 24th (Victory) Division, which have been probing into areas in the vicinity of Matsuyama, in search for Japanese training equipment. Motorized patrols discovered large stores of wooden training rifles, spears, and bayonets in obscure corners of elementary school houses.

2nd Lieutenant Wilbert W. Miller, of Wheeling, West Virginia, reported that his 34th Infantry Regiment patrols found propaganda books, maps and charts among text books used by children in 6th grade classes, in addition to the wooden mockups of Japanese weapons.

After Japanese school teachers had assured him that there was nothing of significant value to be found in the school, Miller ordered the class of youngsters dismissed and conducted a search of the rooms. Locked closets were forced open and considerable military equipment found inside was destroyed.

Another patrol led by 2nd Lieutenant Ted H. Podkowa, of Detroit, found wooden bayonets and rifles stacked neatly in racks in the class-rooms, and an obstacle course and straw practice dummies in the schoolyard.

"From all indications they had been in recent use," declared Podkowa. "I'm certain that they were not lying around gathering dust."

Several full scale wooden knee mortars were also located and destroyed.

The Division Education officer, 1st Lieutenant W. H. Bennett, Logan, Utah, witnessed a military demonstration at Hokuyo school in Matsuyama. Students formed in a mass formation, fell in and out of ranks, stood at attention, then marched briskly at the commands of a mature Japanese dressed in an army uniform.

The 24th Division, a unit of General Walter Kruegers 6th Army, has intensified its campaign to dig out and destroy all Japanese training equipment and is sending out daily reconnaissance and demolition patrols.

# 2 Japanese Officers Given Death Penalty

## Accused of Killing 2 U.S. Fliers, 5 Filipinos in Cebu Last March

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 20.—The American military commission December 13 convicted six of the seven Japanese accused of killing and burning two American fliers and five Filipinos in Cebu City Last March.

Lieutenant General Morimoto and Captain Tsuruyama were sentenced to hang. Sergeant Takeo Takai was sentenced to hang bu mercy was recommended because he turned prosecution witness. Takai testified that he was ordered to hack the fliers to death.

A fourth was sentenced to life imprisonment and two others to ten years imprisonment. All had pleaded innocent.

**11 Japanese Convicted**

Kyodo-AP

SYDNEY, December 13.—The Australian military court at Morotai today convicted 11 Japanese of the crucifixion of three Australian and one American airmen. One Japanese was acquitted. The killing occurred on Taland Island near Celebes on March 23 this year.

**Rounds up Japanese**

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 13.—The Allied war crimes commission in Java today announced a list of 244 persons, mostly Japanese, as war criminals, of whom 43 are already in custody.

Heading the list is Japanese Lieutenant General Imamura, accused of responsibility in the death of 300 British officers. The list also includes Colonel Anami, charged with responsibility in the death of 1,500 Britons and Australians used as slave laborers.

**6 Japanese Convicted**

Kyodo-AP

KWAJALEIN, December 11.—In Marshall Islands six Japanese officers convicted of killing five American airmen on Mille on February 1944, were today sentenced to be hanged by the United States military commission. Two others were sentenced to life imprisonment, and two given 20 years in prison. The case will be reviewed by higher authority.

Those sentenced to die are Colonel Shisato Oishi, senior officer at Mille, Major Otokimi Nakae, Major Chojiro Takarada, Navy Lieutenant Kiyoshi Fueta, Army Lieutenant Yahue Mori, and Navy warrant officer Tatenichi Manake.

It charged the Japanese beheaded the airmen after their bomber crashed at Mille.

**Nippon Guards Sentenced**

Twenty Japanese and Formosan guards were found guilty of the massacre of 56 Allied prisoners of war on Mille Atoll on June 10 and were sentenced to death by shooting by the Australian military court at Rabuan, according to a Sydney broadcast on December 11.

# ECONOMIC DATA REQUESTED

In order to clarify current details on economic conditions in Japan, SCAP on December 13 directed Japanese Government agencies to make a weekly and monthly statistics date in the various specified fields such as wholesale and retail price, bank note issue, wage, cost of living, foodstuffs, strikes black market price, and tenancy disputes.

Regarding details of the required statistics, specific instructions will be furnished to representatives of Government agencies in order that the weekly statistics will be made available beginning with the week of January 1 to 7.

The following are the Government agencies now directed to submit the weekly statistical data and are the list of the specified items:

Bank of Japan.
1. Wholesale and retail price indexes.
2. Bank note issue.

Bureau of Statistics (Imperial Cabinet)
1. Wage index.
2. Employment index.
3. Cost of living index.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
1. KW electric power consumer, classified as hydro-generated power and thermal generated power.
2. Industrial production index for industries to be specified by GHQ.

Bureau of Reconstruction
1. Number and sizes of buildings confiscated, classified as to homes or business construction.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
1. Consignment of foodstuffs to Tokyo and Osaka markets.

Finance Ministry (Tokyo Clearing House)
1. Bank deposits.

Communications Ministry
1. Railway freight traffic in tonnage miles.

Welfare Ministry
1. Unemployment index.

Home Ministry
1. Strikes index.
2. Tenancy disputes index.
3. Amusements index (paid admission and yen value).
4. Black market price index for selected commodities.

Japan Warehousing Association
1. Warehousing index.

Department Stores Association
1. Volume of sales index.

# Allies Buying Silk

SCAP on Friday directed the Japanese Government to release 9,000 bolts of white habutai (silk) to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office for sale to the Allied Occupation Forces.


XMAS SALE

Omiyage SHOP

(Souvenir)

2ND FLOOR

TAKASHIMAYA DEPT. STORE

Nihombashi, Tokyo

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS OF BANQUE FRANCO-JAPONAISE, Kobe Branch

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that funds will be available at the Kobe Branch of the Industrial Bank of Japan (36, Nishimachi, Kobe-ku, Kobe), on and after the 26th December, 1945, during business hours, to depositors of record having the following accounts:—

(a) Current Accounts
(b) Ordinary Deposits (with interest up to 30th September, 1945)
(c) Fixed Deposits (with interest up to 30th September, 1945)

Depositors are requested to present their cheque books, pass-books or certificates of deposits as well as their seals.

BANK OF JAPAN, LIQUIDATOR FOR THE BANQUE FRANCO-JAPONAISE

Kobe, 15th December, 1945.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS OF BANQUE FRANCO-JAPONAISE, Tokyo Branch

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that funds will be available at the Head Office of the Industrial Bank of Japan (8, Ichome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo), on and after the 26th December, 1945, during business hours, to depositors of record having the following accounts:—

(a) Current Accounts
(b) Ordinary Deposits (with interest up to 30th September, 1945)
(c) Fixed Deposits (with interest up to 30th September, 1945)

Depositors are requested to present their cheque books, pass-books or certificates of deposits as well as their seals.

BANK OF JAPAN, LIQUIDATOR FOR THE BANQUE FRANCO-JAPONAISE

Tokyo, 15th December, 1945.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS of BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, TOKYO BRANCH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that funds will be available on and after the 26th December, 1945, during business hours at the Tokyo Branch Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, to all private depositors of record.

Tokyo, 15th December, 1945.

HELP WANTED (For Work in the Yokohama Area)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians, Electrical Engineers, Secretaries, Accountant—CPA preferred, Bookkeepers, Office Clerks, Calculator Operators.

CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.

APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

HELP WANTED IN TOKYO

STENOGRAPHERS TYPISTS

ENGLISH SPEAKING NURSES

Men or women experienced in test construction to help devise and standardize Japanese-English language and mental ability tests. To work with U.S. psychologists. (Apply between 2 and 4 p.m. except Sundays)

Translators with thorough knowledge of both Japanese and English.

Photo Laboratory Technicians.

Girls who speak some English, for clerical work.

Radio Repairman

Motion Picture Machine Repairman

APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

# Japanese Christians Free to Fete Xmas

## Cooperating With Occupation Forces in Religious Services, Festivities

The small nucleus of Japanese Christians, who number less than one-third of one per cent of the population, will be able to observe Christmas, without restraint, for the first time since the start of the war. They will cooperate with the occupation forces in many of the religious services and festivities.

It is reported that Christian services were held in some churches during the war, but not openly. Often only three or four people would attend because of fear of the police or air raids. Since the occupation, the number of churchgoers has greatly increased.

Throughout Tokyo and the outlying districts, officers and men of the occupation headquarters have been planning Christmas services, parties, decorations, and innumerable holiday functions in an effort to bring a real Christmas to what is left of Tokyo.

Religious services will highlight the formal arrangements. At 7 p.m. today, a 250-voice chorus, composed of 70 soldiers and 180 Japanese Christian men and women and accompanied by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra, will render Handel's "Messiah" at Imperial University Auditorium under the director of the chorus, Ugo Nakada. A third performance of the oratorio will be sung at Hibiya Park Hall on Christmas night. Yesterday, the first performance was given at 2 p.m.

**Catholic High Mass**

At midnight Christmas Eve, a Catholic High Mass will be celebrated at Hibiya Hall, with a capacity of 3,500, for all troops in the Tokyo area. Celebrant will be Colonel A. F. Gearhard, Chaplain, FEAF. Peter Takui Doi, Archbishop of Tokyo, will attend. Assisting at the midnight mass will be the Murasaki Chorus, a group long famous for its renditions of the Gregorian Chant, and the Radio Tokyo Men's Chorus.

On Christmas morning there will be two masses, at 9 a.m. in the Finance Building and at 11 a.m. in the Dai Ichi Building.

Protestant observance of Christmas, directed by Chaplin Paul Yinger, of Washington, D.C. will include a candlelight carol singing and Holy Communion Service on Christmas Eve, beginning at 11 a.m. in the Dai Ichi Building. The singing will be directed by Sergent Hugh Slaugenhaupt, of Pittsburg. Two services will be held on Christmas morning, at 9 a.m. in the Dai Ichi Building and 10:15 a.m. at the Finance Building. At the 9 o'clock service, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Christian leader, will speak.

Parties will be held at all Red Cross clubs, dayrooms and hospital recreation rooms in the Tokyo area. At the Bankers' Club a choir of Red Cross girls will sing carols on Christmas Eve, when a special GI show will be presented. The following afternoon a GI party will be held to initate the youth of Japan in the mysteries of an American Christmas. Each soldier will bring a Japanese child under ten years old.

**Entertaining Nippon Kiddies**

At XI Corps Headquarters, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a party will be given on Christmas Day for 600 Japanese children, the sons, daughters and relatives of laborers working under XI Corps. Chaplain H. B. Philips will explain the meaning of the Christian Christmas to the youthful audience. There will be decorated Christmas trees and refreshments, but Santa Claus will not be on hand. It is feared that the big, bearded fellow in the red suit might frighten the children.

No unit in the vicinity of Tokyo will be without its own Christmas party. At Sugamo Prison, where 370 persons accused of war crimes await trial, there will be special Christmas services, both Catholic and Protestant, a Christmas dinner, Christmas trees, lights and decorations and a Christmas party for men of the 35th AAA Group and other units who man the prison. Prisoners who are on the U.S. ration will eat the regular GI turkey dinner.

Personnel of the Advance Echelon, Far East Air Forces, stationed in Tokyo, will be entertained by a Fifth Air Force all GI show, "All Out for Fun," at the Meiji Building Theater at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day. FEAF Special Services have announced tentative plans for the opening on Christmas Day of an enlisted men's club at the Kaijo Building. A dance and entertainment are scheduled.

Worship services will be held Christmas Eve and Christmas Day at the Eighth Army Headquarters Chapel, Yokohama. At 9:30 p.m. a Protestant Communion Service will be conducted.

A program of carols will be presented at 11.30 by the GI Catholic Choir, followed by a high mass at midnight. Major William F. Nern, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin will be in charge of the Catholic Services.

On Chrismas Day, Captain James S. Elliott, of Clay Center, Kansas, will conduct general Protestant services at 10 a.m. Catholic Masses are scheduled for 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Special attention will be given to the 17 hospitals within the Eighth Army area, which altogether comprise some 10.000 men and women, patients, doctors, nurses and medical detachment personnel. Each has received Red Cross decoration kits and cards for mailing home. Each patient will receive an individual gift and a half-pound of assorted chocolates from the Red Cross candy factory outside Yokohama.

# MILITARY SUPPLIES FOUND

## 24th Division Finds Good Hidden Near Kochi and Niihama

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON SHIKOKU, December 21.—Motorized reconnaissance patrols of Brigadier Kenneth F. Cramer's 24th (Victory) Division have uncovered further evidence that Japan military equipment is being concealed in spite of repeated demands that it be reported.

Near the town of Kochi, Colonel Kenwood Ross, of Springfield, Massachusetts, Chief of the Division's Ordnance Section, discovered several huge concrete pillboxes along the coast. The unreported gun emplacements had been cleverly concealed within artificial houses, constructed similarly to ordinary sliding walled Japanese dwellings. In several instances, considerable stores of war material were dug out of hidden recesses in warehouses and found mixed in with office supplies.

At Niihama, a schoolhouse searched by a patrol led by 1st Lieutenant Marion W. Mixson, of Union, South Carolina, contained a case of ammunition, numerous wooden training weapons and military packs hidden beneath a pile of rice straw.

Japanese teachers denied having any knowledge of the presence of live ammunition, but explained that the other equipment was placed there to protect it from the weather until American officials removed it. Mixson ordered classes dismissed while his men scoured the rooms and workshops. They uncovered a considerable supply of rifles, knee mortars, surveying instruments and military telephones, all of which had been concealed.

Outside Niihama, airplane parts, a crated glider, underground fuel dumps containing 40,000 gallons of fuel, numerous weapons and anti-aircraft searchlights were discovered by Mixson's men. The equipment was found less than a mile from the local police station, which had previously reported that all such equipment had been surrendered in compliance with a directive issued by military authorities.

## Japan-Formosa Service

Repatriation service between Japan and Formosa is now being contemplated, according to a memorandum issued by SCAP on December 17.

It is learned that shuttle vessels having a passenger carrying capacity of 3,000 repatriates will operate between the ports of Uraga and Kiirun. These vessels will bring Formosans to Formosa and return to the Japanese home islands with the Japanese from Formosa.

The other shuttle vessels with a capacity of 3,000 repatriates, which will carry Formosans to Formosa and the Japanese to Japan, will run between Kagoshima and Kiirun.

## Road Map Given

The Japanese will have information compiled by the U.S. Army to aid them when they plan their postwar road expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance program, according to a memorandum to the Japanese issued recently by SCAP. A report in the form of a map of Japanese highways which are used by the U.S. Army has been given to the Road Section of the Public Works Bureau, under the Japanese Home Ministry.

## Can Display Nippon Flag

The Rising Sun Flag will be hoisted at the doors of Japanese nationals and cars and other quarters throughout the country on December 25, the anniversary of the demise of Emperor Taisho, since the Allied Supreme Headquarters has no objection to the use of the Japanese national flag on that day.

# Graves of U.S. Fliers Found in Tokorozawa

## B-29 Members Were Downed Near Depot April 2; Cannot Identify Bodies

Members of Major General H. F. Kramer's 97th Infantry Division have discovered the grave of an American bomber crew shot down in Saitama Prefecture, near the town of Tokorozawa, said a PRO anonuncement on December 20.

On April 2, 1945, what Japanese witnesses said was a B-29 Superfort crashed two miles east of Tokorozawa railroad station. The plane plunged in flames from a high altitude, then struck and exploded with such force that one Japanese cottage in the vicinity was annihilated and six others partially destroyed from the terrific concussion.

The bodies of the crewmen were scattered over a large area, eye witnesses stated. The remains were buried in a single grave the following day. Over the grave is a simple wooden cross bearing the inscription, "Tomb of unknown warriors of a U. S. war plane."

Lieutenant John J. Heyman and Pfc. Clagett D. Canady, of the 386th Regiment, who inspected the area and questioned witnesses, said that it was believed the plane had been hit by anti-aircraft fire. It was impossible to identify any of the bodies or to ascertain the number of men in the crew.

**Wrecked Planes Found**

The wreckage of three American planes have been found in the past two weeks by patrols of the 82nd 4.2 Chemical Mortar Battalion of the XI Corps Artillery, it was announced December 13 by PRO.

Near each plane was a grave marked with a short square post with the inscription "Here Lies An American Flier" written in Japanese.

All three planes, brought down by anti-aircraft fire, were found in the vicinity of the Hyakurihara Naval Air Base at Ogawa.

Two of the planes were shot down on June 27, 1945, during a raid by 130 Vought-Corsairs which attacked in waves of six planes. Each wave made its sorties and got away safely except the last one. As this wave came in, two planes were hit and burst into flames. They crashed within 600 yards of each other, one into a pond and the other into a grove of pine trees.

The Japanese made no effort to retrieve the body in the first plane. However they did bury the remains of the flier found on the second plane. The bodies of both pilots have been recovered and sent to the USAF Cemetery in Yokohama by the 82nd.

The third plane probably was a Grumman "Wildcat." It was shot down February 25, 1945, during a dive bombing attack. The plane was hit as it streaked earthward and burst into pieces in the air.

No dogtags have been found, but serial numbers of machine guns and various parts of the planes are aiding authorities in identifying the aviators.

## Holiday on Election Day

The date for the coming general election will be announced sometime around December 25 by an Imperial Ordinance. The date of election will most likely be around January 24 and it will be a day of holiday for every person in Japan to permit them to go to the polls.

# *Myth of Dolphins' Images Atop Castle In Nagoya Made of Pure Gold Blasted*

Defeat has brought another disillusionment to the Japanese, the Yomiuri-Hochi says. They had been led to believe that the images of the dolphins top the tower of the Nagoya Castle in Nagoya were of pure gold, and had been fed on the story that the dolphins were cast in gold of 22 carats obtained from 14,976 pieces of the gold coin issued in the Keicho era (1596 to 1611).

Experts, seeing the dolphins which recently were recovered from the ruins of the castle which was razed in the fire that started following an air attack on it on May 14 this year, declared that the dolphins are gilded things, with a coat of nine carats gold. But there is nothing to show the dolphins were of impure gold at the time they were first made.

Most observers believe that the dolphins were of 22 carats gold when they were first made. Their theory is that the purity of the gold suffered each time the images were repaired, and that about 120 years ago, when they received extensive repairs, the scales of 22 carats gold were replaced with scales of nine carats gold, the gold thus saved being used to save the feudal Lord of Owari from bankruptcy.

The myth about the golden dolphins of the Nagoya Castle would have been preserved if it were not for the air raid that razed the castle. The first thing the people thought of when they learned that the castle burned was its dolphins, for in the popular imagination the dolphins of the castle were more important than the castle itself. With the castle-towers, the dolphins which were atop it disappeared, to the disappointment of the people.

Officials of the Nagoya, Municipality who were custodians of the castle, recalled that the dolphin atop the southern end of the castle tower had been brought down to the second floor of the tower preparatory to its removal to a place of safety, and a scaffolding erected to take down the northern male dolphin for a similar purpose, when the castle was struck by incendiary bombs and burned City authorities at once organized a party to look for the dolphins. There was an extensive and intensive search, but there was no sign of the objects in quest. The people had almost resigned themselves to the loss for ever of the treasures when the discovery was reported of what appeared the scales of the dolphins among the debris of the castle. They were scales, and there were about 20 of them, each of the size of a post-card, all looking brass rather than gold. They belonged to the male dolphin, considering the spot where they were found. Search in the neighborhood of where the scales were discovered brought to light more scales. These like the others in appearance were more like brass than gold, to the dejection of the city authorities.

Experts were called in to determine whether the dolphins were of pure gold and their verdict that they were not ended for good the pride of the city officials and for that matter the Japanese people in the dolphins of the Nagoya Castle.

# RESTAURANTS 'OFF LIMITS'

## Affects Places Serving Food From Japanese Sources

Due to the critical food situation in Japan, all civilian eating places serving food from Japanese sources have been placed out of bounds for members of the occupation forces and Japanese food cannot be served in any mess or club operated for Allied personnel, according to an order issued by SCAP on Wednesday.

This action was deemed necessary in order to prevent possible civil unrest and undue interference with the occupation mission, the order states. All "public civilian restaurants, cafes, cabarets, eating and drinking places of all types serving food from Japanese sources" are affected by the order. Japanese food commodities cannot be purchased for any mess hall, officers' or NCO club, service club or any other type establishment operated for members of the occupation forces. Such clubs are ordered to obtain their food supplies only from Allied military supply sources. The use of Japanese staffed and operated facilities is authorized.

## Formosans Given Priority

The Japanese Government has been directed by Allied Headquarters to take immediate steps "to exercise firmer control over 7.800 Formosans now encamped in the vicinity of Atsugi Airfield, according to a PRO report on December 17. The Formosans, now awaiting repatriation, have been the source of considerable trouble to the local military authorities and constitute a potential threat to the security of the airfield, the directive to the Japanese stated. In addition to the police work, the Japanese have been instructed to give first priority to the evacuation of the Formosans in the Atsugi area.

## Must Return Data

The essential records and engineering data of the National Power Corporation, Manila, which the Taiwan Electric Company had copied during the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese forces, must be returned, it was directed by the Allied GHQ on December 13.

The National Power Corporation, had also made project studies with preliminary plans for the development of power plants on several rivers on Luzon and the Lake Lanao-Agus River area in Mindanao. It is known that these hydrologic data and development plans were in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

Accordingly, the Japanese Government was ordered to locate and deliver all such records and data to GHQ on or before January 10 next year.

## Silk Stocks Inventory

The Japanese Government has been directed by General MacArthur's headquarters to submit a complete inventory on silk stocks by January 25, 1946. All owners of such stocks are required to submit inventories to the Government by January 15. The inventory will include raw silk bales intact, open bales, greige goods in the looms, greige goods and finished goods (both military and civilian fabrics).


# Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

### *Help Wanted*

COOK wanted immediately foreign family preferably speaking French or English. Apply Nichi Futsu Kaikan Surugadai Nichome 3, Kanda between 12 and 3 p.m.

MALE, with hotel management experience and good knowledge of English required. Apply to Mr. Frank, Tokyo Correspondents Club, Marunouchi Kaikan Building, Tokyo.

### *Situation Wanted*

CHEF de Cuisine, or butler. Competent, experienced honest and trust-worthy, speaks English well. Apply box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, experienced in foreign trade seeks position in Tokyo as secretary of translator. Apply Box 115, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *For Rent*

GERMAN made grand piano. Transportation from Karuizawa must be arranged by the applicant. Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *For Sale*

AMERICAN-made electric stove, with 4 burners, and oven. Beds with springs, one double and two singles. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CINE-KODAK Kodachrome, Four films. For immediate sale. Apply Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

IMPORTED Calajos-fur coat in good condition for sale. Grey color, medium size. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OSHUMINK, large tanned skins ¥4,000 to ¥5,000, per lot for one lady's coat. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROJECTOR (Film) 16/mm. Bell and Howel make, used but in perfect condition and portable screen. Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 122, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Swiss made, in excellent condition. Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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MRS. Tominaga Sakae, please see Koshitaka Doitsuginko c/o YSB: Immediate.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1945


## The New Election Prospects

The faults of the recently dissolved Diet have been denounced so thoroughly and so widely that there is no need to repeat the denunciations. Aptly dubbed the "Tojo Diet", its members were mostly put into their seats by the old militarist-controlled political machine and obediently carried out its biddings. Such a Diet could not be expected to change its character overnight no matter how diligently its members painted over their labels, and its failure to meet the demands of the new democratic age was only natural. There is therefore no point in crying against this Diet; the point should be to get to work to elect a better one.

But in looking over the prospects of securing a better Diet through the coming general election, it must be admitted that the chances are not any to hopeful. The new Election Law is being counted on to make possible the election of more representative men, but its results may not come up to expectations. True, it has provided for women suffrage and has greatly expanded the electorate by lowering the age limit for the franchise. But most of the women of Japan are still so politically inexperienced that they vote just as their husbands vote, if at all. The newly enfranchised younger voters belong to the generation which was brought up in the totalitarian period, and there is a question as to how likely they are to exercise their newly granted right in an intelligent manner.

Furthermore, the enlargement of the electoral districts may prove to be unfortunate. Theoretically the enlargement of the electoral districts is supposed to break up the hold of the old political bosses. The small electoral districts which existed under the old system enabled the candidates to capitalize too much on their personal connections with the voters, upon long standing local habits, and upon a closely-knit political machine. The larger electoral districts, by making the constituencies too large to be reached through personal contacts, would force the candidates to base their campaigns on the merits of their stand on basic issues rather than on the strength of their personal connections, was the contention. But in practice, campaigning over a larger district will entail more expense and require a larger canvassing organization than is the case with a smaller district. Hence the advantage will be with the candidates who have greater financial backing and whose names are already familiar to the public. This means that the advantage is with the old-time politicans rather than with the newer figures which are only just beginning to emerge into public prominence.

The system of plural voting, in which a single district returns several representatives and in which the voters cast their ballots for a straight ticket representing a single party, instead of a system of proportional representation serves to enable the majority party to shut out the minority parties from much chance of slipping in a substantial number of winners. And since the Progressive Party is now the majority party, its chances of maintaining its majority are thereby strengthened.

All these facts indicate that in the coming elections the men who composed the last Diet stand a good chance of being re-elected. If too many such people should succeed in getting elected, the new Diet will prove to be not much better than the old. It may be contended that if the Japanese people elect such a Diet, it must actually reflect their own true political character pretty accurately. It is a truism that every nation gets the government it deserves. In this sense, the Japanese people may have only themselves to blame for their past Diet as well as for the new Diet.

But it should be recognized that over a limited period of time a people may inescapably be saddled with a worse government than they really deserve. The Japanese people do deserve a better government than that which the old Diet gave them, and if another Diet like the old one is elected, it cannot be considered as being really representative of the better potential will of the Japanese people. For the development of a better political consciousness is inherent in the capabilities of the Japanese people.

The present state of the country should be enough to shake the people from their lethargy pretty soon. The problems of inflation, reparations, unemployment, and so forth, which so vitally affect their daily lives are no less political than purely economic problems. They will impose upon the people a good deal of hard thinking, and the results are bound to show themselves in a more effective and intelligent use of their political powers by the people than has ever been seen before. The question is, however, whether these results will come quickly enough to effect the outcome of the coming election. Although it is doubtful, it is to be hoped that they will, for the nation can ill afford to put up again with a Diet like the old one.

## PRESS COMMENTS

**Saturday, December 22, 1945**

### SUSPEND CIVIC RIGHT OF OLD LEADERS

Mainichi—The conduct of the old political leaders is being watched by the people in conjunction with the general election. These leaders hardly recognize their responsibility unless they are compelled to do so by an external force. No moral degradation can be greater than that. The Imperial Rule Assistance Organization cooperated with the Tojo Government to bring the whole country under a single party. The leaders of the organization are responsible for the national disaster in a special degree, though the Diet, which served as a convenient instrument of the Government, must also share the responsibility.

The Imperial Rule Political Council selected the official candidates for the 1942 election, in which the Tojo Government interfered on an unprecedented scale in order to secure the return of members convenient to that Government. The candidates sought their private advantage disregarding the permanent interests of the country. The members thus elected composed the old House of Representatives. In the recent session of the Diet, they showed little repentance for their conduct in the past, and adopted a perfunctory resolution on what they called self-disciple. This can never satisfy the people.

The war responsibility of the old leaders must be clarified. This is the way to save the new House of Representatives from the defects of the old House. The civic rights of the responsible war-time leaders must be suspended without waiting for the decision of the Allied Headquarters. The return of such leaders is a matter intolerable to the people. The disqualification of those responsible is necessity if a better House of Representatives is to be secured.

**Saturday, December 22, 1945**

### THE COAL CRISIS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The economic distress is being intensified by the coal famine, though the Government declares that the mining capacity is rising. The estimates of output are 665,000 tons for December, 990,000 tons for January,' and 1,090,000 tons for February, according to the authorities, but the stocks at pitheads and in different ports are rapidly declining. If the coal famine continues, industrial production will come to complete stoppage, causing the paralysis of national economy and intensifying social unrest. The coal famine has already caused a serious deterioration in the transport service, and the difficulty of transport is aggrevating the food situation in urban centers.

The Government is responsible for this state of affairs, for no effective steps have been taken in advance to meet the coal crisis. The Government has created the Coal Board and local coal headquarters, in order to secure an increase in output, but the creation of official machinery is not enough. One hundred and thirty thousand miners are to be recruited by the end of March, but it is doubtful the plan will succeed. It is now impossible to apply compulsion in the recruitment of new miners.

A large increase has been made in coal prices, but the increase in the wages of miners is rather small in comparison. Twelve yen per day is offered for every new miner, but when a carpenter gets fifty yen per day, it must be a difficult task to recruit miners. Coal mining is a dangerous job for the miners, as may be easily seen from the statistics of mining casualties. A better treatment of miners is necessary. The nationalization of coal mines is an alternative, if private enterprise fails.

# DESPITE BARRIERS IN LANGUAGE AND RACE, BOY STILL MEETS GIRL

## Tolerance Advocated in Viewing Relations Between American Soldier and Japanese Girl

By R. V. WALDREP, Jr.

The papers tell me that the girls of Japan and the men of America are meeting and dating. There is some concern among the mothers of Japan because the girls do not understand that Americans take to courtship as a diversion, as a hobby, as a mere passtime. While on the other hand there are indications that Americans at home, and some boys over here, may feel that it is not good that the Allied soldiers woo the enemy of a few months ago—especially when there are plenty of girls at home waiting for their return.

It appears to be true that the Japanese girl and the American boy have met on friendly terms. That is not concealed; you can see that the boys and girls are getting along without making any effort at all.

I know that the Japanese people are discussing it and debating it and wondering—perhaps condemning, perhaps shaking their heads sorrowfully, or perhaps getting peeved or worse. Then the American soldier who has a wife at home or a fiancee condemns, shakes his head, gets peeved or worse. This matter of girls and boys is quite an old question. If I'm not mistaken boys and girls have long found each other to be interesting and intriguing and magnetic individuals. A pretty face, coy eyes and mouth are fascinating. It's all been going on for a long time and will go on a long time more.

As you see all this familiarity, if you are a philosopher, you might come to some profound and subtle conclusion—that is, unless you are jealous of the boy or girl in question; in that case you might get angry and fly off the handle. The sex element digs deep into a man or woman any way you look at them. Jealousy is deep, anger caused by sex is deep and the tender emotion is deep. So it is rather hard to look at the question like a philosopher. Women are too dear, too precious—a lover might say they afford the transcendental link with perfect bliss.

### High Opinion of Women

I'm an American and we have a high opinion of women. We let them vote, we do our best to give them equal opportunities and our seat in the public carriers. We make movies and write novels which are primarily vehicles for glorifying women. When we soldiers see a pretty woman we give our deepest praise which is a long, low whistle—and we want to meet her right away, talk with her, flatter her, please her and honor her with the closest attention.

Now we are in Japan and things are no different; women are here and they are just women—the wonderful common denominaton. A woman is not Japanese, American, Australian, French, or Siamese. A woman is something pretty and tender, something soft and understanding who defies nationality and race. She proves more than anything in the world that race is myth. She proves that the human race is one happy family and that if this family mingled freely that soon we would all be truly brothers. For if the American can go out on the streets and meet the Nippon maiden and like her, he can also go to the Nippon lad and meet and understand and like. This maiden is only sexually different from the man.

You don't have to look far to see how the man and woman get along. There is the barrier of language there is the barrier of different traditions, barriers of culture, barriers of dress—and slight barriers in physiology. Yet the American who can not speak a word of Japanese and the maiden who knows not a word of American soon after meeting walk arm and arm down the streets and avenues. A months after MacArthur's ship docked, there was laughter in the eyes of the Nippon maiden as she looked up into the brash, smiling face of the American.

### Women Not Fooled

It cannot be cheapened to sex. Nobody would want to accuse the Nippon maiden of going to the American because there are no men of her own people, but it is obvious that in the age old wisdom of the female she is understanding and knowing in her relationship with the beau from the west. She is not fooled; women are never fooled by men. So when I read that the Nippon maiden is being taken in by the American who has different ways, I doubt. Even though she understands none of his words, she knows. She knows by the look in his eyes, by the tone of his voice—women have always known; it's their business.

No language can separate the two; conversations deeper than that afforded by mere words pass between the two. She laughs and he laughs and it is the laugh from boy to girl and girl to boy known all over the world to the sexes.

However, it is understandable that mothers should worry, fathers and brothers to shake their heads; it is not the first time. Mothers are always concerned about their daughters and always will. But this is a delicate subject and cannot be changed or altered. Nothing on god's green earth can keep the girl from her beau if she wants to be with him—that is true in America, and I don't doubt for a minute that the girl in Japan can overcome obstacles, can be stubborn, when efforts are made to keep her and her boy friend apart. There is no need to condemn, no need to shake the head; if the girl looks and is pleased, she will no doubt go to the man, take his hand, and walk with him on the streets, sit and talk softly in secluded corners.

### Girls May Know More

Strangely enough it may be through women that new customs and new ideas are planted. She may be more susceptible to change; she may furnish a richer and more fertile soil for new ideas. By nature she is more imitative. The man she walks and talks and flirts with impresses on her his moods, intellectual attitudes, and beliefs. Berhaps for that reason the woman in Japan may know more about the Americans in their midst than do the members of the diet or the learned discoursers in the daily press. And likewise the man in the khaki uniform who shares his bar of chocolate with the maiden in the park may have a better idea, a more tolerant attitude towards the people of Japan.

When the man and the woman meet and look into each other's eyes they look deeper, go past the nationalism, old hates, old and fostered surface differences to the basic drives and instincts. They feel and talk on the level of man and woman and not race vs race. And when they separate and go their different ways, they can never be the same; they have to be more tolerant, for they have actually known—and to know is to tolerate.

It seems to me that we shouldn't get disturbed and upset about any courtships among my people and your people. We shouldn't allow feelings to be embittered by natural expression that is founded solidly on that in us which is like in all races.

Let us allow the boys and girls go their way, trust in their wisdom—maybe sex is smarter than we think.

### The Navy's Case

Kansas City Times

The Navy Department has now made its case, in a report by Ferdinand Eberstadt, against a merger of the armed services.

A merger, this critic believes, would not promote efficiency. He holds that there is a need for closer coordination between the Army and Navy in certain fields, such as procurement and logistics, but that can be achieved within the prevailing framework. For the rest, he believes our national interest would best be served by a process of extending the present interdepartmental liaison, while preserving the identity of the War and Navy Departments and adding a department for air.

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### Criticizes Germans

To the Editor:

The correspondence appearing in your issue of December 12 "To My Former Axis Colleagues by a Japanese" was most interesting and to the point. I fully agree with his views.

It is certainly disgusting the way the local Nazis are going about. Haven't they any self-respect?

We have not forgotten the way they wholeheartedly collaborated with the Japanese militarists during the war. They were the chosen nationals and had all the privileges for themselves only, in way of extra food, while the Allied nationals starved.

Nor have we forgotten the nazi rallies they had here and the streams of nazi flags flown in celebration of the Pearl Harbor attack, the fall of Singapore, Hongkong, the Philippines, etc., etc.

These things we do not forget so soon.

Now they want equal treatment as the Allied nationals, do they? Isn't the idea a little too thick? Do they take us for a sucker?

I want to ask the local nazis, WHO WON THE WAR?

'AN ALLIED NATIONAL'

Kobe, December 16.

## RUSSIA AND AMERICA

By Walter Lippmann

Had the Russians not been in favor of placing the permanent seat of the United Nations Organization in the United States there would not have been a majority in favor. Why then were the Russians for the United States?

It can be only because they recognize that the only possible way to achieve peace is by effective collaboration with the United States. If the Russians really wanted to be let alone so that they could dominate Europe and Asia, the obvious course for them would have been to make America's part in UNO as unimportant as possible. If they do not wish us to relapse into isolationism, it must be because they themselves do not believe they can even if they wish.

Russia's insistence upon placing the permanent seat of the UNO in the United States comes finally, I believe, from the conviction that this will make us the guardians of UNO. As the guardians of UNO our fundamental policy will be not to lead the Western world against Russia, but alleviate the issues which exist between China and Russia, between Western Europe and Russia.

The role as a mediator power is not one which will make us universally popular in all the capitals all of the time. But there is no hope for the world unless there is one great power which participates in international affairs without irrevocable commitments.

It is a remarkable thing that this honor should have gone to any great power. It shows that our power is in the last analysis a power for good in the affairs of mankind.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

By JAMES MARLOW
AP World Newsfeatures

WASHINGTON—It was nice while it lasted.

When Mr. Truman took over last April, there seemed to be general agreement to hold back the brickbats, to let him show what he could do.

His simplicity and directness made a good impression.

But now that the war is over and Mr. Truman has to make decisions to fit new situations, home and abroad, criticism is hitting him hard.

Recently one commentator undertook to tell him how to run his day: whom to see, whom not to see, what telephone calls to answer or ignore.

That advice was intended to show Mr. Truman how he could devote more time to important affairs.

The President's day is a fairly open book. The list of White House callers is published. The list has included radio and movie actors, a football team, any number of fellow-Missourians, and delegations of his lodge brothers.

In the midst of the most delicate foreign problems, Mr. Truman made trips around the country and got criticized for them. He was planning others but cancelled them, saying he was needed in Wasnington.

He tried to solve the biggest domestic problem, prices and wages, by saying industry generally could raise wages without raising prices. This wasn't popular with businessmen and business sympathizers.

Meanwhile strikes and strike threats have piled up around him, even here in Washington.

Maybe the labor-management conference, which he called, will come up with some solution for the labor-industry struggle, Maybe it won't. Mr. Truman himself may still have to solve that one.

And solving it will mean a terrific decision—perhaps one that affects the future prosperity of this country.

But the domestic situation is no more disturbing than the foreign one. Our relations with Russia have deteriorated gravely.

So far Mr. Truman's most clearly enunciated action in the foreign field-keeping the atomic bomb secret until other nations prove they won't use it—has had a mixed reception.

Up on Capitol Hill Mr. Truman started out to get along with Congress by feeding it honey. He was taking just the opposite course from the late President Roosevelt, who had been pretty stern and often used a whip.

But Mr. Truman had been a lawmaker himself only recently. Then he laid down his 21-point program in Congress' lap. Most of it is still laying there.

To jog up the lawmakers a bit, Mr. Truman needled a couple of committees for their tardiness in handling specific items on his program. Republican Congressmen cracked right back at him.

So Mr. Truman still has three gigantic problems to solve, although American history shows that no matter what a President does he has small chance of pleasing everyone. Those three problems are:

Smoothing out the country domestically, improving our foreign relations, and trying to get Congress to see his way.

# PEOPLE ARE URGED TO GRASP TRUE MEANING OF THE NEW ERA

## Must Banish Everything Bigoted, Antiquated, Unjust And Immoral And Push Constructive Efforts

By TATSUICHI HISHIYAMA

The road Japan should pursue hereafter is definitely fixed: it is to rebuild herself on the pacifist basis. Military Japan is buried for ever and ever. Her future role is to contribute to the progress of the world in the fields of economics and culture only. And by ridding herself of all the dregs of her past history and setting her feet firmly on the road to enlightened progress can she hope to find her right way of living hereafter.

War is a mirror in which the merits of the belligerents are truthfully reflected. In the mirror of the recent war we saw reflected both beautiful and ugly features of the Japanese people. The more notable among the ugly features reflected in it were feudalism, irrationalism and and unscientism which combined to lead Japan to defeat. The most serious defect of Japan which the war revealed was her people's inability to appreciate, assimilate and utilize modern civilization to the full. Ignorant of the conditions in the outside world and unable to form a correct estimate of her own limited capabilities, Japan became self-conceited. The morality of the militaristic and bureaucratic despots was not only of a very low order but was highly unscientific. Japan's war efforts were, then, exceedingly defective and blundering. There was no coordination between the State administration and the high military command. The army and the navy were at daggers-drawn with each other. Incontinent scrambles for goods between the two fighting services defeated the object of the Japanese economy which was nominally controlled and planned. The economic confusion and difficulty went on increasing to diminish the country's fighting power the more. The morals of capitalists were no less low-toned. They were too intent on the furtherance of their own interests to pay attention to moral principles. Whereas American capitalists succeeded in producing very efficient weapons of war, their Japanese conferences failed to maintain the fighting power of their country.

### Real Effort Necessary

There will be no future before the Japanese nation unless it makes real efforts to rise above their slavish position by getting itself politically awakened. One might think that freedom has been assured the Japanese nation by the American army of occupation, but freedom is a thing which must be won by our own efforts, not one which can merely be given us by others. It, therefore, behooves us to do away speedily with feudalism which marked Japan's gendarmerie or police rule or her prison and judicial administration and to secure the freedom of thought, association, assembly, the press and religion as soon as possible.

Pacifism must invariably be the keynote of Japan's future policy. The plain duty of the Japanese people in the new age is then to pursue the most progressive policy shaped consistently with the trends to world opinion.

The new age is the age of democratic government. It is the age which, freed from militarism and feudalism, should have new enlightened leaders in all spheres of activity. Freedom and peace can never be established solidly in any country by force. Their firm establishment is possible only by the combined earnest efforts of a people with courage and decision.

The terms of surrender promised Japan by the Potsdam Declaration are far more generous than those imposed by the Allies on Germany. The Declaration says in part: "We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race nor destroyed as a nation," ". . . . remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people," "The freedom of speech, of religion and of thought as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established," "Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and allow the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted."

### Must Alter Old Ways

As will be seen from the passage quoted above; our right to live is recognized by the Allies. We, on our part, must spare no effort to eliminate all forces tending to induce another war. In order to fulfil the terms of the Potsdam Declaration faithfully; the Japanese people must, above all, alter their old way of thinking and endeavor to act in a most civilized and progressive manner in all things.

We must devote our energies to politics, economy and culture so as to accelerate the advent of an age in which we can enjoy perfect peace, freedom and happiness. The realization of this ideal may be beset with many difficulties, seeing that Japan is weighed down by all adverse factors incidental to defeat in war, but it is by no means impossible, if the Japanese people go about their reconstruction work in the right spirit and in the right way. That is to say, in order to realize this idea, the Japanese people must grasp, modern science and civilization, acquire and display sufficient cultural power, banish from their politics everything bigoted, antiquated, unjust and immoral, and push the reconstruction work vigorously under the plans laid down with due regard for the initiative, originality and wishes of the nation. The darkest cloud has a silvery lining, and there is no reason why the Japanese people cannot rebuild culture and economy so creditable that they will gain for this country a proud position in the world.

## ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES

By FRANK CAREY
Associated Press Science Writer

Now comes the question: Could atomic explosives be employed for construction purposes, such as blasting out a ditch for a big canal?

No, says, Major General Leslie R. Groves, the Army's atom bomb chief and an engineer by training.

"At the present stage of development of the atomic explosive, at least, I cannot conceive of its being employed for construction purposes," Groves said in an interview.

He was asked, specifically, if it would be possible to employ "small amounts" of an atomic explosive—touched off about a quarter of a mile apart—so as to blast out a canal ditch more quickly and officiently than with dynamite.

"In the first place," he said, "there is no such thing as employing amounts of atomic explosive less than the amount required to explode an atomic bomb.

"Unless you have a certain amount of the constituent materials in the bomb—known as 'the critical mass'—you get no explosion at all. And, once you get an explosion, you get a tremendous, uncontrollable explosion—not the controlled type that would be needed to excavate for construction purposes.

### Other Factors Given

"Then there are these other factors:

"If you explode a bomb about 100 feet in the air, as we did in the intitial test in New Mexico, you get a shallow depression or crater about four to six feet in depth and extending over an area about a half mile in diameter. Such a depression would be useless as a canal excavation.

"If you dropped a bomb on the earth, you'd get an actual excavation, but it still would not be of canal depth, because most of the blast effect is upward and outward. Everything would be destroyed for miles around.

"To get excavation of canal depth, you'd have to place a bomb below the ground and set it off as dynamite is set off, blasting the earth upward.

"But in this case radioactive emanations from the explosive would remain in the earth for a long time, making it impossible for men to work in the area for an indefinite period."

Groves said that even without considering all those factors, use of atomic explosives for construction would be impractical from an economic standpoint.

"While I can't disclose the cost of one atomic bomb," he said, "it would be cheaper to use dynamite."

But while he declared that atomic explosives could not be employed practically to excavate a canal site, the general said that a single atomic bomb could destroy a canal the size of the Panama Canal.

"The Panama Canal will always be subject to this danger," he said. "A single plane, dropping one bomb, could destroy it. What we'll do about protecting it I don't know—but we'll do something."

### Unrationed Shoes

Hartford Courant

Another milestone has been passed on the road to normal conditions with the announcement by OPA that shoe rationing is discontinued, a condition that was forecast several months ago when Army authorities greatly reduced their purchases of shoes.

There is a fair possibility that both automobile tires and automobiles may soon became fairly plentiful. Only in the matter of sugar rationing does the future still seem quite dark. The cache of sugar found in Java will not become readily available because of the necessity to repackage it before it can be shipped.